INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AS THEY AFFECT relations and sympathies of his country. He is an able cision, because he does not state where Mr. McClanalian's THE UNITED STATES.

No. V. if the correspondence and account of the communica-

tion had with the authorities of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and their principal people, by the writer of this, and his instructions from unit letters to his own government, should be published, (as he hopes they may be,) the anions of the calumnious manifesto of the Presidents Mora and Martinez on the United States and their "official agents" would be shown in such a light as not to leave oubt that it was both a preconcerted and an instiguted insolence. It was attered with as full premeditation and eliberate purpose as was the significant remark of Louis Napoleon to the Austrian ambassacior at the imperial on New Year's; as has the Freuch conand naval appointment in commission to nearly three hundred war wessels; as that the imperial foundry at Vincennes is closed to all scrutiny, pres-ently to startle the world with new and more terrible engines of war; and as was the declaration of the Empe-ror of the French, just published, in his speech before his where civilization ought to be made to prevail."

Nor was the manifesto uttered without a warrant of security, and impunity sufficiently direct from the same quarter as that declaration. That Mesers. Mora and Martinez did not saue their insolent manifesto, in the absence of a single at to sustain it, on the sole responsibility of the communities they represent, is a proposition clear enough not to require going into further at this time. That it conitself directly with an agreement that the French mpire may occupy militarily the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, and cuter on a system of public works European protectorate from the Powers that had the "in dependence of the Ottoman empire," in their tender keep ing, would seem to be a sufficient index to the source and character of the external guaranty which they certainly

I pause here to say that the Emperor of the French is justified in this late and emphatic declaration. If the loited States cannot, or will not -if there be two little patriotism and unity in their councils, or too little strength in their composition, to take care of the interests of civneighborhood, but will allow them to remain hindrances and stumbling blocks in the progress of the world, Na-poleon is right to do the work, and take the advantages f it His policy is certainly not "pusillanimous," whether it be "provocative" or not.

To return to Messrs. Mora and Martinez. Those gentheman place their apology for their calumny, or rather their subordinates do for them, first, on the ground that it was an ebullition of personal spite, and not an official as its utterers were not at the time in exercise of their Presidential functions, having temporarily delegated them to other persons. This would be a pue rile subterfuge, if true. It is not true, for the "Decla ration" represents its makers, in so many words, as "Supreme Chiefs," and they made the declaration in the ame representative character that they executed the contract with Mr. Belly, and on the same day. But suppose they had abdicated for an hour: they were still dessrs. Mora and Martinez, and can hardly be supposed to have changed their tempers with the temporary abroga-tion of their offices. It is told of a nobleman, who was also a bishop, that in his quality of duke he indulged in the victous ways of the world, whilst as bishop he attendad strictly to religious duties. In explaining this incor cuity of conduct, he was interrupted by the inquiry When the devil gets the duke, what becomes of the

The second, and, as far as known, only other apolog or attempted excuse for the wanton libel, is that it was in a "mistake," which subsequent assurances on the part of this government of good will towards those comnities had removed. If the magnanimity of the United States shall suffer itself to be acted on by such professions, it will allow its good nature to trust greatly beyond the truth. It is not possible that kindlier expressions can have been delivered from a great State to smaller nor under circumstances less calculated to draw forth good will, than the manifestations which those two "Supreme Chiefs" had been previously and acknowledgedly made acquainted with on the part of the United States to wards their respective countries. I may add—and this remark is intended to apply specially to the two "Chiefs" that kindly manifestations were never returned with base ingratitude, or conduct that more deserved a chastising hand. I do not speak of outrages to myself. They lie in the back-ground. I speak of contempts and contumelies towards the government that had so shown its friendly disposition, and towards the American name, and abuses of American citizens for the reason (and no other reason) that they were American citizens.

It is nevertheless proper further to show how complete ly this scandal upon the United States and their agents was an afterthought, and an invention to cover wrong done by the makers of it.

On the 9th December, 1857, when I had been nearly three months in political and social intercourse with the same "Chief," Martinez, who signs the calumnious paper, and a considerable time lodged in the same house with him, and dining at the same table; and, after fre quent confidential visits by him to my quarters, he addressed me (with more complimentary prefixes and suffixes than belonged to me) an important official note commencing: " As you have with the kindest intention the traciones benevolus) to these countries, and in conformity with your mission, manifested a lively interest," &c., and concluding with expressions both

of thanks and friendship.

On the night of 27th February, 1858, I took leave of the authorities of Nicaragua and had no further commusication with them or others in that country, for rode that night and the next day about a hundred mile to reach the port of Realeig in time for the expected steamer, and on 1st March embarked for Panama. In this final leave-taking the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Gregorio Juarez, addressed to my farewell note a reply, from which I will copy a line: "My government, profoundly grateful by your efficacious 6 6

thanks." In this connection, and under the circum stances, I may be allowed a remark that is personal The professions of Señor Juarez were sincere, and always reliable. His steady friendship and good faith, as well as his superior abilities, and the kindnesses and hospitali-ties that I had from him and all his estimable bousehold

ties that I had from him and all his estimable household, are worthy to be noted.

Being thus shown by demonstrated facts that the calumnious "declaration" of the "autreene chiefs" was knowingly false, and its utterers being stultified out of their own mouths, the inference is inevitable that it was constructed in malice and with a hostile intent. Being matrue, and knowingly so, it cannot, in the nature of things, admit of aneads, except by a clear confession to that extent. With that confession, the animas will remain; and no diplomacy, negotiation or treaty whatsoever, unaccompanied by a physical demonstration, will produce the least effect in the establishment of American influence, or giving security to American citizens and instructed the disclaimers for the future, or spolegies for the past, they are for the aumsement and diversion of the American people whilst counter purposes are in active progress. I do not speak in any disrespect to the honorable gentleman (Schor Jerez) who represents Nicaragua in Washington. Ha was affable to him in mine. I believe he truly deployed the occurrences which I was obliged to make subjects of remonstrated of the properties. The remonstrated in the properties of this sact route of transit for commercial purposes.

"Mr. Charles McLanahan, [McClanahan, [McClana france there and complaint here. Neither is the re- One who undertakes to dissipate error is bound to pre-

plomacy" to that end.

When I remonstrated with Mr. President Martinez on telligent and truthful than he, and they were supported Luis valley. The letter was written from Fort Massa leve on New Year's; as has the French contingent by ample corroborative evidence. The fact of the open-available for exterior service been brought to the fore-hoding figure of half a million of trained soldiers, and excused on political grounds. When I replied to this, that as the letter was to the "care of the American on the eastern edge of the San Luis valley; and it was, consul," at least the respect ought to have been shown think, because he had not yet travelled over that valley. of opening it (if at all) in his presence, Martinez answered that it made no difference if it were addressed to the consul himself, or to me, or to any one whomsever, (meaning any one who should stand in official relation to the Unilegislature on the 7th lustant, vix: "That the interest legislature on the 7th lustant, vix: "That the interest would open it. When I told him I should be obliged to the National Intelligencer, November 7, 1853, and also ment would allow such things to pass with impunity, he replied with a smile of derision, and a remark which implied that no one ever thought of the United States vindicating either their national dignity or the interests of their people abroad.

When I had occasion to put out the American flag to

indicate a place of shelter to my countrymen and countrywomen, called suddenly by a military order to Rivas, he sent a police officer to warn persons who were brought in the country, and that, in the same paper, is invited a ostensibly to report themselves, but in fact to be retain as prisoners or hostages, not to depart the village under penalty of being "shot," notwithstanding they had come without any expectation or preparation for remaining. During these days I had occasion to send a note to Gen eral Bonilla, commandant of that district, in whose house Martinez had quarters. Whilst my messenger was peaceably and quietly fulfilling his errand Martinez took the trouble to come from his room into Bonilla's office to give and send this polite message: "Don't you think that because that man [meaning me] has out that flag that you are safe; there is a guard on watch; and if you attempt to leave the pueblo you will be shot, if there vere forty such flags over you." I did not take that report on hearsay, but went immediately and verified it by Bonilla, who told me that those were the words of the Chief."

When I told General Bonilla that I did not think any American citizen would take or carry about with him ach a pass or free paper (about like the "pass" given to plantation negro to go from one neighborhood to anther) as was proposed to be furnished to the few persons whom they were willing to let out of the trap, the General replied that I was much mistaken, that I would find my countrymen in that State very humble, (muy humildes,) and that they would only be "too thankful for the favor.

That condition of sentiment and fact will not be hanged by as many years of negotiation, and as many treaties, as the number of flags that Martinez proposed t defy. Nothing short of a knowledge that the Executive of this country is armed with power to promptly chastise, and conviction that on necessary occasions he will use it, can work any practical change, or command in those countries a decent respect for the American name. WM. CAREY JONES.

Washington, 26th Feb., 1859.

POSTSCRIPT.-When the foregoing letter was written it vas not known in the United States that the treaty between the Secretary of State and Sellor Vrisarri had not een acted on affirmatively in Nicaragua. The contrary elief was nearly universal, for there was a circumstantial report both from the capital of Nicaragua and from Assinwall that the treaty had been ratified, and that a nessenger from the American minister was on his way with it. I did not believe that report, circumstantially and positively and officially as it came. In another paper I shall state the reasons that were given to me fifen months ago why the treaty was not then at once ratified and how subscanently (thirteen months ago) I was told, and requested to communicate to Washington, that it had been ratified in secret session of the Nicaragua ssembly. The motive of the recently promulgated and positive representation that the treaty was concluded is in the fact that the Congress of the United States concludes its constitutional existence on the 4th instant, and might be amused out of positive action till that time.

W. C. J.

# THE MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

To the Editors of the Union : Your paper of Thursday (February 17) contains an article headed "The Pacific Railway in the Senate—The Desert Feature;" and signed "Missouri," submitted, it seems to cling to popular opinion with a tenacity that is s strange as it is unfounded;" the imputed error being the opinion that the country between the 98th meridian and the crest of the Sierra Nevada was generally sterile, though furnishing grazing lands and cultivable valleys and plains of limited extent.

It is not my intention to enter into any discussion of this subject; it is probably well known to all who feel an interest in that region, that ever since the first acquisition of territory west of the Mississippi river, the govroment of the United States has, from time to time, sent out well-organized expeditions to examine its character; that during the last fifteen years those explorations have een regularly and systematically continued, and the umber of the parties employed increased; and that some of their reports (particularly those of the past five or six years) have attracted high commendation in countries not given to praise of American works. It is probable, therefore, that those who really desire to be informed of the character of our territory between the Mississippi sizer and the Pacific ocean will have, as the Senate has hul, recourse to those well authenticated accounts of its physical condition.

Upon the particular route selected for remark by "Missouri," (that near the 38th and 39th parallels,) I would commend to perusal chap. VIII. of vol. 2 of Pacific Railroad Reports.

Afrer some discussion of the cultivable character of this oute as far as the San Luis valley, (on the upper Rio Grande,) "Missouri" continues

"But in regard to the region between the Sierra

mark intended to impeach his personal sincerity or integrity; only, in the public interest, to state what I and accuracy, that they shall not create impressions on the temper and disposition of the authorities tirely at variance with the actual facts. This "Missouri whom he represents, and the actual condition and foreign has not done. He is wanting in completeness and pro-

and astute man, and will do as much and as actively as letter was written; whether at the end of the journey or any other could, what is his duty, and I dare say his midway; whether the description "of the roots" is mount mission -namely, to avert from his country a just retri- for the whole route or a part of it; and which part. He bution; and it will take a long time to "exhaust his dihan's description of the San Luis valley which, in my opinion, were used by him because he had not seen wha account of an arbitrary and unconstitutional executive order issued to arrest a judicial proceeding in which an American was concerned and a public officer implicated in a high misdemeanor—abstracting money from a letter—Schor Martinez gave me for his reason, and with a contemptuous expression, that all the estiness were Americant and the solutions of the Rio Grande, before he had seen contemptuous expression, that all the estinesses were Ameri-cans, (tedos los tratigos zon Americanos.) There were four of those witnesses; every one as respectable and more in-Sierra Nevada, and before he had passed over the San but described it from what he heard, that Mr. McClans han wrote: "Then comes the large and beautiful valley of San Luis, stid to be one of the most fertile in New Mexico." These words "said to be" are to be found in Mr. McClanaban's letter to Mr. Benton, as published in report the facts, with other not agreeable occurrences, to in Mr. Benton's discourse before the Maryland Institute, Washington, and that I did not believe that this govern- (Baltimore,) December 5, 1854, as published in the newspapers and in pamphlet form, but are not found in "Mi ouri's' extract from the letter.

Having thus shown that \*\* Missouri' does not possers

the requisite qualifications for the task he has assumed, deem it unnecessary to pursue the subject further. Enclosed, you will find a copy of Mr. McClanaban's letter, as published in the National Intelligencer, which I should like to see published in your paper.

EXPLORATION.

COPY OF LETTER FROM CHARLES W. McCLANAHAN TO HON. T. H. BENTON.

> FORT MASSACHUSETTS, (N. M.,) August 28, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Knowing that you feel interested in th middle route for the great Pacific railroad, and believing than any information in regard to it would be acceptable, no matter how humble the source from which it comes, I have determined to state what I know about it. This information is from travelling the route just behind Cap Gunuison. I left Virginia the 1st of April, and went t Missouri and Illinois to purchase sheep or the California market. After purchasing, I started to take them by Salt Lake, the Humboldt river, &c., feeling assured that I would have to winter at old. Salt. L.ke. I had gotten the sheep as far as St. Josephs, Mo. Having some business in St. Louis, I met with Capt. Gunnison, and learned from him that there was a better route by way of Utah lake, and that he was going to open it, and that, from what he knew about it, it would be much better for me to take it. After thinking a good deal over it, I de termined to take it, a there was a very large number of stock on the old route, and a good prospect of getting to California this season. I read your address with a great deal of interest, and feeling assured those state-ments about the route could be relied on, I left ments about the route could be relied on, I left Missouri at Westport, on the 18th of June, with a large number of sheep and some cows—Mr. Crockett, of Virginia, a partner with me. At Westport I met with the two Mr. Rosses, of lowa, with their families, going the old route; they also determined to accompany me the new route. After travelling a few days I fell in with the two Mr. Burwells, of Franklin City, Virginia, with a large number of cattle, who also were persuaded to join me. We travelled the Santa Fe road twenty-live miles above Fort Atkinson, keeping on the well-beaten track to thirty miles above Bent's Old Fort, and crossed the Arkansas river at the mouth of Opishta and crossed the Arkansas river at the mouth of Opishta [Apispah] Creck, crossed over to the Huerfano, up that stream about twenty miles, and crossed the Sierra Blanca mountains through Captain Gunnison's pass, about twelve miles south of Leroux's pass to this fort. The distance given by Captain Gunnison is 693 miles from Westport,

Issouri.

I have travelled over the mountains of Virginia. Penn sylvania, and Tennessee, over several of the passes of the Sierra Nevada in Cahifornia, and I have never seen a better or more casy pass for carringes and wagons than the one found by Captain Gunnison through the Sierra Blanca, just opposite to Fort Massachusetts, and distant from it fifteen miles. I travelled the old route to California is the contract of the con fornia in 1849, and can speak of the two routes from actual experience, having gone over both with wagons. I look upon this route as far superior, and feel confident that as soon as it is known it will, and must be, the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific. noute there is an abundance of grass and water, so much that stock will travel and keep fat; the large majority of our sheep are as fat as any mutton in the Philadelphia or Battimore market, and a very large number of Mr. Burwell's cattle are fine beef; and I hav-never seen any stock, after having travelled so far, look half as well. Both of the Mr. Rosses have carriages, and half as well. Both of the Mr. Rosses have carriages, and as yet nothing has in the least given way. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that this is one of the finest natural roads in the world, combining everything necessary to sustain stock; and I am confident that, if its advantages are fully made known to Congress, it will be adopted for the great Pacific railroad. On this line almost the entire route can be settled; as all the land from Missouri to Bent's Fort is rich and very fertile, could to the best lands of Missouri and Illinois, and no from Mossouri to Eant's Fort is rich and very fertile, equal to the best lands of Missouri and Illinois, and no land can beat the Sierra Blanca for grass; even to the very summit it stands as thick as the best meadows; many acres would mow at least four tons per acre. Then comes the large and beautiful valley St. Louis, [San comes the large and occauting variey st. Lonis, (said to be one of the most fertile in New Mexico; indeed, fine land is upon the whole route, and the clk-mate such that stock can live all winter upon the grass. I will here state the route I think best for emigrants to travel: Leave We-tport, Missouri, take the road to Uniontown, then to Fort Centre, then take Captain Gunnlson's trail, which leads from the Kansas to the Arkan-server the month of Walnut areas, up to the Arkan-server. sas, near the mouth of Walput oreok, up the Arkansa-ahove Bent's old fort, thirty two miles; then up the Huerfano, through Captain Gunnison's pass to Fort Mas-sachnactts; then to Little Salt Lake, Walker's pass, Sierra Nevada; then down the valley of the San Joaqui to Stockton or San Francisco. There are settlements a different points all along this route, where emigrants ca different points all along this route, where emigrants can get supplies, none farther apart than two hundred miles. After leaving Missouri, you pass first, Council Grove, next the fort on Walnut Creek, next Green Hom, next Fort Massachusetts, Little Salt Lake, Santa Clara, Vegas de Santa Clara; at each of these supplies can be had. I feel confident, when Captain Gunnison makes out his re-port, that this route will be adopted. The pass through the Sierra Blanca is so low and gradual that a milroad can be made over it, and the grade will not exceed fifty Captain Gunnison is doing his whole serves the thanks of the whole country for the very well I'id out road through this almost unex-plored country. I will write you again after getting through to California, and describe the rest of the way.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES W. McCLANAHAN.

# DIED,

In this city, on yesterday, MARY M WOOD, wife of PRINGINA I food, and daughter of the late Wa. H. Bayen, aged. 19 years. The friends of the family are laying to attend the financial this after one at 3 o'clock, from two late residence at No. 90 south C street.

Dyspressa is a hydra-headed disease, and only in th xygenated Bitters does it find a "foeman worthy of its This remedy at once expels the disease from the system, and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort.

Holloway's Phils.-For the periodical irregularities cidental to the weaker sex, this alternative is an invalpable remedy. From the first blush of womanhood to the ripeness of old age it may be taken as an aid, invig orant, or expellant; it strengthens the fading energic occasioned by lassitude or long life; revitalizing the blood, and recruiting the debilitated system. Sold at he manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 per box.

Mar 2—D&W

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Mar 2-DSW&W

Pecided success of the brilliant combination, MISS VANUSNIOEF, Only daughter of the calebrated tragodian, Jun. Vandenhof, eq., and MR. SWINBOURNE, Who will appear for the first time this Wennesday, Mascu 2, In Miss Vandouboff's five-act play of

WOMAN'S HEART,

Which has been a success both to Europe and Ameri-

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

[Compiled for the Washington Daily Union.]

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 1, 1859, each bouring that date Abraham Andrews, of Bernville, Pa.; for improvement

rotary engines.

Joel W. Andrews, of Norristown, Pa.; for improvement an M. Allen, of Worcester, Mass.; for haproved

valid's table.

John G. Baker, of Mechanicsburgh, Ohio; for improve ent in seed planters.

Joseph Battiu, of Newark, N. J.; for improved machine for cross-cut sawing.

J. C. Benthall, of Oakland, Texas; for improvement in

planters.
S. Briggs, of Michigan Bluffs, Cal.; for improvement in amalgomating riffles.

T. D. Brown, of Montville, Ohio; for improved harness

tachment for supporting driving lines.

Thos. Brown, of Kenwood, N. Y.; for improvement in ann-staffs for facing millstones.

Chas. Brownlich, of Buffalo, N. Y.; for improvement

harvesters.
J. L. Chapman, of Kinmundy, III.; for improvement corn harvesters.

Geo. E. Chenoweth, of Baltimore, Md.; for improve

ent in harvesters. Geo. H. Clarke, of East Washington, N. H.; for imrevenient in bea-hives.

Win Clemmons, of Nicholasville, Ky.; for improvement in hemming guides for sewing machines.

Henry L. De Zeng, of Geneva, N. Y.; for improved

s.usage stuffer.
L. A. Dole, of Salem, Ohio; for improved washing achine, Chas. R. Edwards, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; for

aprovement in spice and coffee-mills.

Carloss Eggelston and Darwin E. Eggelston, of Beloit, Vis.; for improvement in seeding-machine.

Jonathan Griffin, of Harpersfield, N. Y.; for machine for blowing uniform currents of air.

Elias J. Hale and Charles H. Chandler, of Foxcroft

Me.; for improvement in lamps.
Beverly Harris, of New Orleans, La.; for improvement In applications for restoring the hair.

William C Haynes, of Melrose, Texas; for improve

ent in revolving fire-arms.
William W. Huse, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improve-ent in manufacture of tin foil.
Peter Kessler, of Belleville, Ill.; for improvement in paratus for distilling. David P. Kinyon, of Raritan, N. J.; for improvement

havesters.
F. C. Kneeland, of Hartford, Wis.; for improvement horse-rakes. Hazard Knowles, of New York, N. Y.; for improve

nent in fastening bands on bales and packages.

Joseph G. E. Larned, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for imroyed boiler for generating steam. Edwin Lawrence and Robert Safley, 2d, of Waterford, N. Y.; for improvement in pumps.
A. F. Ledbetter, of Westminster, N. C.; for improved

ople cutting and coring machine.

Lewis W. Leeds, of New York, N. Y; for improve ment in apparatus for heating buildings.
Hiram Littlejohn, of Troy, N. Y.; for improved ma-chine for crozing and chamfering barrels.
Wm. H. Long, of Lancaster, Pa.; for improvement in

Henry Lowe, of Belleville, N. J.; for improvement is paper made from reeds.

John M. Lunguest, of Griffin, Ga.; for improvement in pumps.
Samuel Macferran & Stricland Kneass, of Philadelphia a.; for improvement in crossing for railways.
Edward Maynard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improve

ment in carriage spring.

Morris Mattson, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in catarent of caoutchouc.

John G. Mitchell, of Collington, Md.; for improvement

motive power.

James Moutgomery, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in the construction of steam vessels.

Robert Niven, of Gates, N. Y.; for improvement in po

tato diggers.

A. H. Nordyke, of Richmond, Ind.; for machine for printing the address on newspapers, &c.

Oscar S. Oaks, of South Rutland, N. Y.; for improveent in roofing cement.

Anson Olcott, of Lakeport, N. Y.; for improved rotary

shingle machine. shingle machine.

George T. Parry and Hampton W. Evans, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in governor for steam enines.

Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham, Pa.; for improved John K. Peters, of New York, N. Y.; for improved

ship's propeller.
Daniel Powers, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved lock.
Noah Pratt, of Nicholson, Pa.; for improved centre

Daniel Ranck, of Intercourse, Pa.: for improvement in arvesters.
Isaac Rulofson, of Penn-Yan, N. Y.; for improvement in ploughs.

George Safford, of New York, N. Y.; for improved

crew propeller.

Emilius N. Scherr, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for automatic bell-ringer.
D. P. Shaw and F. C. Brown, of Rochester, Ind.; for

Improvement in smut machines.

William N. Slason, of South Reading, Mass.; for improved washing machine.

Jacob Stear, of Smicksburgh, Pa.; for improvement in water-wheels. Atexander Stephens, of Baltimore, Md.; for improve-

and Ross Forward of Somerset, Pa.; for improved heart for working and refining iron.
G. W. B. Stoy, of Carlisle, Pa.; for improvement is pparatus for slaughtering hogs.
N. G. Thorn, of Dayton, Ohio; for improvement in

mashing.

Amos G. Thompson and Andrew J. Thompson, of Bellville, Ohio; for improvement in corn planters.

Joseph N. Treadwell, of Reading, Conn.; for improvement in machine for securing and bulling grain.

A. Van Trump, of Lancaster, Ohio; for improvement

sugar-cane mills.

Mathias Vandenburg, of Newark, N. J., assignor to Franklin Berry, of Oswego, N. Y.; for improven

George Vogt, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement is Allexey W. Von Schmidt, of San Francisco, Cal.; to aproved water meter.

Russell Warner, of Brattleboro', Vt.; for improvement

in harvesters.
William H. White, of Garretsville, N. Y.; for improve ment in horse rakes.

John M. Whitney, of Bolton, Mass.; for improvement

in ploughs.

John M. Whitney, of Bolton, Mass.; for improvement in oultivators.

John E. Wootten, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved Albert A. Wood, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-

Albert A. Wood, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in valve gear.

Joel R. Bassett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to himself and A. E. Bateman, of said Cincinnati, Ohio; for improvement in making bolts and rivets.

Franz Auton Lohage, of Unon, Prussia, assignor to Edmund Leopold Benzon, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in the manufacture of steel.

Philemon Stewart, of New Lebanon, N. Y., assignor to the Auchampaugh Brothers, of said New Lebanon; fer improvement in cast-iron fence post.

David E. Paynter, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himself and Israel M. Rissell, of said Philadelphia; for improvement in manufacture of precipitated sulphur.

improvement in manufacture of precipitated sulphur. James Jenkinson, of Williamsburg, N. Y., assigno

James Jenkinson, of Williamsburg, N. Y., assignor to himself and Emanuel Mandel, of said Williamsburg; for improvement in tempering steel springs. REISSUES. Charles R. Edwards, of Niagara City, N. Y.; for improved shutter operator. Patented July 8, 1856; reis sued March 1, 1859.

sand March 1, 1859.

Gelston Sanford, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for improvement in grinding mills. Patented March 9, 1858; reis sued March 1, 1859 lman, of Eddyville, Ky.; for improved measuring faucet. DESIGN.

Alon Bockers, of New York, N. Y.; for design for ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

John J. Croy, of Calcdonia, Mo.; for device for cutting tenons on spokes. Henry W. Covert, of Rochester, N. Y., assignor to M. Briggs, of same place; for improvement in tevolving tumbler or discs of purmutation. Patented September 15, 1857; additional inprovement dated March 1, 1859 Wiley Riley, of Madison, Mississippi; for fly-trap. Patented April 27, 1858; additional improvement dated March 1, 1859. NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From W. H. McDONALD & Co., 102 Nassau St.

To Dealers in Artificial Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Fancy Goods, &c.

JOHN C. HENDERSON, SMYTH, & CO. HAVE removed their sales-rooms to the lofts of 243 BROADWAY, and are ready to calible fluir samples of Erih-NGH FLOWERS, which exceed in variety any important myet made, numbering services monomon errors, the larger part made in our factories in Paris, and patterns confined.

We have also manufactured an extensive variety of Auguress Economics, and in this class we have every conceivable quality, style,

no of manufactured goods, and the materials for manufacturers, thock of formers and Manascur fairners. Facturers is large and in quality and style; and to meet the wants of the trade we urchased and converted the entire building. No. 5 Broadway seawich street, into one factory; as do are prepared to produce

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. E. V. WELCH FEATHERS,

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If the book were less attractive as a literary production still feel that its author had entitled himself to the thanks of olont, for his generous effort in the cause of humanity. [From the Rev. Jeel Parker, D. D.] This book is pure as the poems of Cowper. The piot descriptions graphic, the characters well-sustained.

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#### BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub 22. AN ACT to incorporate the Washington National Monu ment Society.

Be it exacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Be it ensets by the Senate and Hause of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That, for the purpose of completing the erection, now in progress of "a great national monument to the memory or Wath-ington at the seat of the federal government," Whitelebel Scott, Watter Jones, John J Abert, James Keatney, Thomas Carbery, Peter Force, William A Bradley, Philip R Fendall, Walter Lenox, Matthew F. Maury, and Thomas Blagden (being the arrivious of the persons men-tioned in a certain grant bearing date on the twelfith day of April in the year one thousand cight hundred and forty-eight, by James K. Polk then Fresident of the said United States, in virtue of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the thirty-first day of January in the same ar, of an authority to erect a monument

property and right of property of any and every kind and property and right of property or any and every kind and description whatsoever, whether in possession or in expectancy, which may at any time before the passing of this act have been acquired by the voluntary association heretofore known by the name of the Washington National Monument Society, or which may hereafter be acquired by the corporation and body politic hereinbefore created, shall be, and the same hereby are, ordain, any and all property, of any and every kind, and description whatsoever, which is now appertaining to said monument, or which the corporation and body politic hereby created may hereafter acquire, by purchase gift, or other lawful means. Section 3. And be & further enacted, That it shall be competent for the persons hereinbefore named and described as constituting the corporation and body politic hereby created, and their successors, to remove, by a vote hereby greated, and their successors, to remove, by a voice of four fifths of the said persons, any of their number; and the person so named shall no longer be a member of said corporation and body politic, nor have any authority therein: Provided, That for any other act within the legitimate objects of this corporation a quorum of five shall be sufficient for the transaction of business: Provided, That notice of all meetings which may not be provided, the corporation of the corporation. ded, That notice of all meetings which may not be provided for in the by-laws and ordinances of the corporation shall be given to all members thereof residing within the District of Columbia. Sicrices 4. And be it further enacted, That when any vacancy shall happen in the said corporation, and body politic, from death or resignation, or otherwise, the remaining members thereof shall elect and appoint a successor to fall the same, within ten days after the happening of such vicency; and that on fall-ure to file the same within thirty days, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to proceed against the said corporation and of Columbia to proceed against the said corporation and body politic, by a writ of scire facias, for a forfeiture of the charter hereby grant d before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia and the adjudication of that court thereon shall be conclusive. And should this charter be so adjudged forfeited, the monument and other im-provements and property held under the same shall be placed by the President of the United States under Buildings, or such other officer of the United States as he may designate or appoint for the time being. Secrets 5. may designate or appoint for the time being. Secriox 5. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation and body politic, hereinbefore created shall, by the name and style of the "Washington National Monument Society," have perpetual succession, shall be capable to sue or to be sued, to plead or be impleaded in any court of law or equity in the United States; may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, and renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any and all property, of any kind and description whatsoever, for the purpose of completing the exection of said monument to dispose of the same as they shall deem most conductive to the object of completing the exection, now in progress, of the monument aforesaid; to elect, so soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, such officers as they may deem proper, and to make and ordain such they may deem proper, and to make and ordain such constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations conso-nant to the objects of this charter as they may deem expedient and proper, and which shall not be repuguant to the constitution and laws of the United States; and to shall be ex office president; and the governors, for the time being of the several States of the United States shall be respectively exemples vice presidents of the said socie-ty, corporation, and body politic, and that all meetings thereof shall be held and all records and papers thereof

kept at the said city of Washington.
Section 6. And be it further esacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed, by the Con-gress of the United States.

Secretor 7. And be it further enacted, That all laws, acts, or resolutions, or any part of any law, act or resolution sistent with this act, shall be and the sa hereby repealed SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage

Section 9. And be it further enacted, 'That nothing in this

Section 9. Analog of parties cancers, that holding in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That each of the corporators in the said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however, contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or limbilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render said corporators in said corporation individually liable for any debt or liability contracted in the name, or behalf of the Washington National Monument Society at any time prior to the twentieth day of October, one thousand, eight hundred, and fifty-eight. Approved 26 February 1859.

Pub: 23. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act authorising repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States."

States."

Be it enacted by the Senote and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act of Congress "Authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States" approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, upon proof being made to his satisfaction, that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause whatever, the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay to the murchaser or pur-

United States, so that from any cause whatever, the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser or purchasers, or to the legal representatives or assignees of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the sum or sums of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec 2. Be it further enoted, That whenever any tract of land has been erroneously sold as aforestaid, and the aum, or sums, of money which may have been paid for the same, shall have been invested in any stocks held in trust, or shall have been paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of any trust fund, it shall be lawful by the sale of such portion of the said stocks as may be necessary for that purpose, or out of said trust fund, for repayment of the purchase money to be made to the parties emittled thereto.

Approved 28, February 1859.

Pub: 24. AN ACT giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent land fund of said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Be a constate by the Senate and House of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the as-sent of Congress be, and the same is hereby given to the act of the legislature of the State of Missouri, en-titled "An act supplemental to an act to assemd "An act to secure the completion of certain railreads in this State, and for other purposes," approved on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, apday of November, eighteen finally and they even, appropriating the two jet continue of the next proceeds of sales of public bands in said State, reserved by existing large to be expended under the threeton of Congress, but hereby relinquished to that State; and that the proper accounting officers of the government are hereby author-